

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Piney Creek Corporation MD0170021

Annual Water Quality Report for the period
January 1 to December 31, 2016.

This report is intended to provide you with
Important information about your drinking
water and the efforts made by the water
system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by Piney Creek
Corp. is ground water, from one well drilled into the
Aquia aquifer, which lies about 210 feet beneath
the ground. The Aquia is an underground layer of
porous sand saturated with water and confined on
the top and bottom by impervious layers of clay
through which we pump water directly into our
distribution system after disinfecting with chlorine.
Water in this aquifer is continuously replenished by
surface water percolating through porous soils in
southern Kent County and northern Queen Anne's
County. As the water moves through the porous
soils, it is purified while at the same time it
dissolves minerals such as iron, calcium, etc., from
the soils.

Source of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. EPA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For more information regarding this report, contact: Jim Coffey, 410-643-4146, or at 305 Swan Cove Lane, Chester, MD 21619

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper Date Sampled MCLG Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Times Over AL This Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Times Over AL	This Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	12/31/2014	1.3	1.3	0.076			Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Times Over AL	This Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	1/15/16	10	<1.0	mg/l	N		

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Collection Date Highest Level Detected Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Chlorine 0.3 0.6 - 1.3 MCLG = 4 MCL = 4 ppm N Water additive used to control microbes.

Balacetic Acids (BAA5) 4 3.6 - 3.6 No goal for the total 60 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

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Total Trihalomethanes (THM) 12 11.5 - 11.5 No goal for the total 80 ppb N By-product of drinking water disinfection

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Inorganic Contaminants Collection Date Highest Level Detected Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Bacteria 11/22/2024 0.051 0.051 - 0.051 2 2 pfu N Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants Collection Date Highest Level Detected Range of Levels Detected MCLG MCL Units Violation Likely Source of Contamination

Beta/photon emitters 04/28/2024 0.3 0.3 - 0.3 0 50 pCi/L N Decay of natural and man-made deposits.